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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Programme Changes

TUESDAY	<p>Simultaneous Interpretation <u>English-Spanish</u> is offered for the following workshops:</p> <p>Workshop 29 "Family and Women" in room 9.</p> <p>Workshop 30 "Family and values of society" in room 10.</p> <p>Simultaneous interpretation <u>English-French</u> is offered for the following workshops:</p> <p>Workshop 26 "Family and Culture" in room 6.</p> <p>Workshop 28 "Substitute Families" in room 8.</p>
WEDNESDAY	<p>Author's Forum:</p> <p>Additional Presentations</p> <p>0.2 "The Future of the Family" -- Mr. Djamchid Behnam, France</p> <p>1.1 "Human Family and Human Children in a Human World"-- Rev. Matthias Lu, USA, International Association of Educators for World Peace</p> <p>1.3 "Promoting the Well Being of Family and Community in Botswana" -- Ms. Barbara Harvey, UK</p> <p>1.4 "Fourth World Families - actors in development" -- Ms. Francine de la Gorce, ATD Fourth World</p>
WEDNESDAY	<p>1.5 "Families in Need as Supported by Polish League of Temperance"--Fr. Czeskaw Cekiera. Polish Catholic University of Lublin</p> <p>2.6 "Presentation on IYF theme song"-- Mr. J. Reinach, USA</p> <p>3.6 "Peacemaking for Families and the World". Ms. Jacqueline Haessly--USA Milwaukee Peace Education Resource Centre</p> <p>9.2 " Families in the course of the years" will be presented by <u>Mr. Ricardo Figueroa</u> and not by Ms. Miramontes.</p>

Other Information	
INGO Statement on the IYF 1994	In your <u>folder</u> is a <u>statement</u> by international non-governmental organizations on IYF. Please study it carefully and read the attached letter that includes the names of 52 organizations which have signed this statement. We hope you will support the statement by using the attached slip. If you wish to discuss the matter, the Chairperson and the Executive Secretary are at your disposal.
Workshop Highlights	Monday Workshop HIGHLIGHTS for Group 6 need to be turned in to Room 14. We thank all the other workshops for their prompt response. For a perfect record for Monday, we look forward to receiving Workshop 6 as soon as possible.
Gift Shop	The World NGO Forum gift shop is located in the Exposition Hall. Items will be on sale from Monday 14:30 to 18:00 and Tuesday, Wednesday 09:30 to 18:00. IYF items include T-shirts, brooches, calendars, pins, and watches. Price of all items covers the UN fee plus NGO handling costs. Any additional donations above the price of the purchase will be used to support NGO IYF Committee activities throughout the year and will be greatly appreciated.
Provisional List of Participants	Kindly hand in any corrections, on the proper form, to the Maltese Information Desk (located in the Exposition Hall) by Tuesday at 9:30 A.M.
Attention	We would like to call your attention to a book which is on sale in the lobby entitled "Families in Transition". It contains 35 excellent articles about current family issues. Proceeds go to the IYF celebration or to NGOs. We would sincerely suggest you treat yourself, community library or university to a copy. The ideas dedicated to the improvement of family life will this way spread to a wide audience.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PLENARY SESSION, MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER

The following texts are excerpts from the presentations given at the Plenary Session.

Key-Note Address by Dr. Jose Atilio Alvarez, President, National Council for Youth and the Family, Ministry of Health and Social Action, Argentina

The family forges the history of mankind. In transformation, the family is also heroic in its resistance to organized aggression as well as to lack of understanding from society. This resilient family which has endured is the family we wish to celebrate at the end of the Millennium.

The family is affected in negative ways by:

Individualism has been the currency of the family in recent times. It has considered the exclusive rights of each member in isolated fashion, looking away from needs and rights of the family as a whole. Now we are moving from one period into another, towards a synthesis of total unity. This is not to the detriment of the individual rights of each family member, but supports the family as a community of true love and solidarity in which each member must guarantee the rights of the others. If the family is the cradle of humanity, it is there for protection, for growth of the individual, for the human rights of each person, especially the more vulnerable. It is no exaggeration to say that a decade ago, this global idea would have been impossible.

Materialism has been the analysis by which we reduce the family to production and consumption factors. This is only part of the reality. At the end of the century, we have to consider the social and economic aspects of the family, but the true family reality is a much richer one.

Individualism and materialism have to some extent covered up the true nature of the family-state relations. The challenge of our times is to create positive relations between them, to establish a positive family policy. This is not just a task of the state, or international or national organizations, but something for the ethical authority of humanity. The family must become the protagonist for family policy, first to ensure that laws and state institutions not only do not offend, but give a positive attitude to the rights of the family. The family is responsible for transforming society. Otherwise it will be the first victim of evil so far watched with indifference.

A fundamental objective of this Forum and the IYF should be to recognize the universal rights of the family and to respect its political space.

Address by Dr. Louis Roussel, Professor, National Institute of Demographic Studies, France -- "The Family, Source of the Future"

The IYF gives us an opportunity not only to celebrate the family but also to look at the family today, to ask ourselves what is the family and whether there still is what we call family.

The changes in mentalities during the last 30 years have devalued the sense of the family as institution. These changes have resulted from the loss of hope and a scepticism caused by war, violence, crises and the "triumph of money."

The institution of marriage has become a social contract whose objective is the happiness of its individual members.

Parent - child relations have changed. The child has become less a destiny than a choice which contributes to parents' happiness. Children have less authority imposed. They are left freer to negotiate their own world view, which promotes a prolonged childhood where children live in the present with little regard for the future, justice or reality.

But these changes have not meant the end of the family's essential function as source of the future.

The family's hope for the future lies in the promise of the couple's pact as well as their mutual respect, and in the commitment to found the future of another in the choice to become a parent. In choosing to have children, parents commit themselves unilaterally to help the child become autonomous. In this perspective, the problem of authority is critical in the full and true maturation of children.

Instead of the family simply repeating itself, today we lack certitudes. The family no longer means transmitting the received patrimony, but permitting the next generation to invent a more humane manner to exist. Those who choose to have children commit themselves to this difficult task. Between memory and utopia, between desires and duties, between joys and suffering, the family remains the place where it is still possible to imagine the future, in which parents and children will work together to build its foundations.

Message presented by Saida Ben Habyles, National Coordinator for the IYF, Algeria

Achievements in Algerian family policy have been attained despite the difficult economic times and the constant threat of terrorism. We wish to bring to your attention the plight of all victims of violence and terrorism and to point out the difficulty we face in promoting the development and well-being of the family while our family members live

under the threat of death. Algerian families, widows and orphans have paid the price for independence and the safeguarding of a democratic, pluralistic society where women can be considered as citizens and not as chattel.

This is why we are asking the international community to reaffirm its support and solidarity with all families, women, and children who suffer today from these acts of violence and who bravely maintain an aspiration to live in a free, democratic, and peaceful society.

Message from Mrs. M. de Klerk, South Africa

The decline of the quality of family life is causing immense problems the world over which impact particularly hard on the poor and disadvantaged. I believe that women play fundamental role in successfully maintaining the family as the cornerstone of a healthy, thriving community. The rapid rate of urbanisation in my country, poor economic performance linked to a high population growth, as well as the many stresses of a society in transition, have all left deep scars on our family life. Our family life is in a crisis.

The work of NGOs in my country is an important way of promoting the cause of the family. We, the women of South Africa, are reaching out to each other, to heal and mend relationships, but also to help each other in meeting the tremendous challenges of our age.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM WORKSHOPS, MONDAY, 30 NOVEMBER

The following texts are excerpts from the presentations, papers, and notes collected at workshops held on Monday. A total of ____ Workshop Highlights/Notes were turned in and we appreciate your efforts in documenting these important sessions.

WORKSHOP 01: FAMILIES AND VALUES/NEEDS OF CONSUMPTION

1. Answer the needs and potential of people as physical, social, emotional, intellectual and spiritual beings, and promote basic family values by offering support and education to parents
2. Work out mechanisms for shelter and protection of children against commercial exploitation by advertising that promotes sexism, body fixation, concerning both men and women. And also ban all commercial television advertising directed to children (as in Sweden and Norway.)
3. The massive advertising of products and services not only promotes taste transfer

but also value formation. Burger and coke, bottle feeding, cigarettes and booze, vitamins and tonics are symbols of modern living which promote a materialistic value system. Consumers are turned into one-dimensional human beings whose main function is to consume and keep the economy growing. Human greed for materialistic acquisition has taken over the human need for qualitative cultural, social and spiritual growth such as the development of the institution of the family.

WORKSHOP 02: HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY FOR SUSTAINING A DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

1. The natural place to learn democracy is the family. Learning about human rights needs to be culturally relevant and sensitive to local tradition. The family is the place in society where we prepare ourselves to live as people of worth in our community contributing to social justice and a holistic way of life.
2. Emotional roots of human dignity are developed through body contact with the mother and the father. Human beings depend on each other; their different roles do not make them better or worse.

Proposed Actions:

1. To develop strategies and methodologies for human rights education in the family, we call on the NGO Forum participants to include human rights education in their work.
2. We ask the NGO Forum to request every NGO involved in the IYF include human rights education in their work.

WORKSHOP 03: FAMILY AND THE ELDERLY

1. The NGO Forum should note the important role played by older people in the family and while asserting that families are for children, remember that families are for older people too.
2. Older people should be specified in all UN documents relating to human development issues.
3. NGOs should initiate and support education on the process of aging in families.

WORKSHOP 04: FAMILY AND THE MEDIA

1. Education training--(parents, children and trainers)

2. Exchange of information
3. A good "Family issue":
 - with the media
 - public presence in decision-making bodies

WORKSHOP 05: FAMILY AND MENTAL HEALTH

1. 39 participants from 13 countries were able to lead a constructive discussion, and a highly cooperative exchange of ideas. Women and men both, equally expressed their concerns, observations, hopes and visions in an articulate manner.
2. Workshop topics followed the family life cycle, starting with pregnancy - moving to coping strategies within families, and leading to the special situation of families in rapidly changing systems.

Proposed Actions:

1. Support the potential skills or talents of a child to empower greater confidence and esteem. This will also foster enjoyment in parenting which will lead to a better environment for the child.
2. Train statutory and NGO personnel in practical methodologies to empower families to cope with stressful situations.
3. Members of the family should be helped by the state to develop independence. The state should not take on the role of parent.

WORKSHOP 07: FAMILY AND STREET CHILDREN

1. How to define street children: a) children abandoned at 1-3, even younger, who are then cared for by other children; b) children placed in homes by parents and then put on the streets to earn money however they can -- including prostitution; c) children who run away from broken homes and institutions; d) refugees from other countries.
2. Street children are being used in war, to sell drugs and in prostitution. In some countries, because of AIDS, children are being sold or put on the streets at a very early age because they are "clean." They are sold for organ transplants. More publicity needs to be given to this subject.
3. Poverty is the root-cause of many of the above problems, as well as the

breakdown of family life, and lack of welfare facilities in some, or all countries. The IYF and the Forum should be used to make changes. Support should be given to local NGOs.

WORKSHOP 08: FAMILY AND EDUCATION

1. a) The workshop assembled more than 70 participants representing all the continents: There was an open and constructive dialogue with great diversity of situations and approaches. Strong involvement from the NGOs throughout the workshop promoted concrete and diverse commitments.

b) A consensus was reached on the fundamental role and chief responsibility of the family in education. Special note was made of the difficult and complex role of the family in contemporary educational issues. The IYF is an opportunity to respond to the expectations and needs of education.
2. It is necessary to give families the means to realize by themselves their own resources and their responsibilities. Today's parents cannot be alone. It is necessary to create places for listening and for dialogue, flexible structures backed up in the field by governments as well as by NGOs, and basic communities with attention priority given to the situations of families in great poverty.
3. The nature of the educational complementarity between family and schools is evolving. The demands from either party are not always satisfactory. New synergies are indispensable, which go from literacy in families to real cooperation.

WORKSHOP 09: FAMILY AND POVERTY

1. There is no way to define poverty. Poverty can mean not having, not knowing, or not being able to have or know. Within not having, poverty can mean a lack of material goods and/or reasons to live. Poverty derives from diverse causes.
2. The family has strength to fight against poverty. It is a source of identity, solidarity, etc. for its' members. The family bears in itself hope for the future. The NGOs have to support this hope so that the family can go from search for survival to social integration.
3. Some participants express doubts about macro-economic systems, and mention the difficulties of articulating macro and micro-economics. This stresses the importance of indigenous development, which implies: Listening and partnership with the poor populations; Networks between local and international NGOs as well as transfer of know-how.

WORKSHOP 10: PARENTS AS PARTNERS - U.K.

1. The group brainstorming about partnership between parents and professionals revealed a diverse range of views and rich experiences.
2. There is a need to do more to enable families to take control of the provision of the services it receives.

Proposed Actions:

The following actions are suggested in order to increase partnership between parents and professionals in the IYF:

- . increased education for families, including life skills
- . more extensive education for professionals;
- . audit and diagnose family resources;
- . recognize, validate and believe in family potential;
- . work with the **whole** family;
- . **listen** to the grass roots;
- . review and evaluate your work and practice as you go;
- . use "client" skills for them to help one another in group settings - interview skills - give parents and children access to new concentration skills.

WORKSHOP 11: FAMILY AND GENDER EQUITY IN EDUCATION

1. Gender fairness is a key issue to be taught in elementary and secondary education programmes.
2. There is a need to really understand the concepts of sources of equity in family decision making.
3. Partnership is a concept that may promote a change in the nature of the relationship between women and men in a family.

WORKSHOP 12: BREAKING THE EQUALITY BARRIER: EMERGING ROLE OF MEN AND WOMEN IN FAMILIES

1. Persons are equal in their humanity at birth. The individual is the basic spiritual unit, i.e. source of meaning and value, the embodiment of virtues. The family is the cradle of values and the basic social unit.
2. It is not just women who want the change for equality. There is a readiness for

men in a secure self-help environment to heal abuses which prevent them from practising equality and recognizing their own wholeness and emotions.

3. Parents have the greatest influence for change toward equality in their own families. This can be done by balancing their approach to and valuing both genders, with special emphasis on recognizing the internal gifts of the girl child, not the rigid roles imposed on her in many cultures. Modelling by parents is the most powerful agent for change.

WORKSHOP 13: FAMILY AND HEALTH PROMOTION

1. There is a link between worm infestation and nutrition. The anaemic state of sufferers can be restored and treated by inexpensive means. We must accept the fact that parents have responsibility for keeping children free of parasites.
2. The need for empowerment of the various target groups was seen as the major factor in any health promotion campaign. It was seen as a key issue if sustainable development is to be achieved. There is a need to monitor and evaluate the empowerment process.
3. Education at two levels needs to take place: general education; and health education not only for target groups but also for practitioners. We must change the method of educating people from an information centred to a participatory system where possible.

WORKSHOP 14: EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES THAT ENHANCE FAMILY WELL-BEING

1. The Workshop encouraged participants to apply the ideas and programme examples by developing action plans. The most important part of application is collaboration and coordination among NGOs with similar educational programming.
2. The importance of research and evaluation of educational programmes related to family well-being became clear through the group interactions.
3. The NGOs represented in the workshop expressed a need for and interest in continuing their dialogue within 3 to 4 years. They expressed sincere interest in discussing and reporting on progress related to their action plans.

WORKSHOP 15: FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. Recognition that family is a resource in problem-solving and in providing for health and everyday life.

2. Acknowledgement of relationship between family and societal issues. The family cannot be blamed.
3. The distribution of global resources is inequitable. External support for the family is necessary for human survival.

WORKSHOP 16: FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY MANAGEMENT

1. It is most important to distinguish between the terms "family" and "household." Family is a special and social form of household, and families differ among cultures and regions.
2. The advice for household management should aim at the quality of life and not end with the realization of material goods.
3. The training for good household budgeting should start with a child and should be the task of the school, as well as the responsibility of the family.

WORKSHOP 17: FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

1. Youth, forming a large proportion of many developing populations, needs information and education (a) to prepare them for their own sexuality, (b) to understand basic concepts of population dynamics and (c) to appreciate concepts of gender equality, roles and the environment for family life.
2. Family life education needs: (a) to listen to people's aspirations, (b) to integrate sexuality with all other dimensions of living, (c) to be culturally appropriate, clear and sensitive, (d) to target children and parents, and (e) to be delivered by appropriately trained teachers and counsellors.
3. Family planning services, including counselling, need to be provided for all methods. Counselling for pregnant women in distress should be provided, respecting the choice made and offering a range of practical support.

Proposed Actions:

1. We recommend the networking and co-operation of NGOs and between government agencies, while protecting the autonomy of each NGO.
2. We recommend that NGOs should have input into State policy in family life education.
3. We recommend that NGOs have major input that promotes family planning and

family life education at forthcoming international conferences on population, women and social development in 1994 and 1995.

4. We recommend that family life be incorporated in educational curricula, wherever possible.

WORKSHOP 18: FAMILY AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

1. Over-idealization of the family by governments and religions impede a realistic view of needs and problems faced by families, particularly women.
2. Demographic change has strong implications for inter-generational roles and relationships. The definition of family should rather be guided by its functions, particularly caring, rather than its structure.
3. Women are not sufficiently represented in policy making and in the allocation of resources, whereas they are expected to bear the major burden of responsibility within the family.

Proposed Actions:

1. Stereo-typical concepts of gender-based roles still govern human behaviour and government policies. We see a major need for educational efforts -- formal and informal, inside and outside the family, through role-modeling and work by and between couples, to change existing stereotypes and assumptions.
2. Girls' and women's self-esteem needs to be strengthened in order to encourage them to take a more assertive position in negotiating partnership, parenting roles, and women's participation in the social and political field.
3. Greater exchange of information regarding existing varieties of family types could be very illuminating in times of rapid social change.

WORKSHOP 19: FAMILY AND PREVENTION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

1. Appreciate yourself- Families need to be empowered to enhance their lifestyles and values.
2. Are you protected from risks? Promoting healthy lifestyles involves protecting against risk factors and enhancing protective factors, as well as looking at family resilience.
3. Mass media not mess media. Mass media must be more properly involved in family education and information about substance abuse. Education

should include not only information but also help with the formation of character.

Proposed Actions:

1. NGOs and agencies should participate in the preparation of the World Forum on the role of NGOs in drug demand reduction; organized by UNDCP in December in Bangkok.
2. NGOs should include the idea of substance abuse education in their family programs.

WORKSHOP 20: STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY POLICIES

1. Family policies must address **all** families not just those at risk. No families should be excluded. Policies must reflect **realities** as they actually exist for families. It is important not only to address explicit family policies such as those related to welfare, adoption, ... but also implicit policies focusing on taxation, educational curriculum on family life education, student loan policies, health and economic policies.
2. Implementing changes in family policies requires both a revision of our direction and a thorough understanding of demographic information, surveys, public discussions / consultations, and an overview of current government programs that affect families. The analysis and translation of this information is not easy - value judgements are required - whose values? whose vision? How can we build a shared vision.
3. A model for implementing policies must ask: who should do it? What are the means? How can change be managed so it is sustainable? Who should do it, what is the best way to organise for action?

WORKSHOP 31: FAMILY AND HIV AIDS

1. "We are dealing with two phenomena: HIV infection and the wider impact of AIDS on the family." -- Ms. Noerine Kaleeba, Founder of TASO (The Aids Support Organization of Uganda)
2. "Today I am proud to be associated with the process where living positively with AIDS is broadening from the person living with Aids to the family living with AIDS." -- (SR. Ursula Sharpe; Kitovu Hospital-Uganda)

Proposed Actions:

1. We are living in the decade of youth and young people are the primary agents of social change. Therefore, a world youth conference should be convened by the U.N. or NGOs which focuses on HIV/AIDS with the objective of fully engaging youth in the struggle against HIV/AIDS.

APPENDIX

The following text is a translation of excerpts provided by the Ministry for inclusion in this Journal.

Message from Ms. Simone Veil, Deputy Minister, Ministry for Social Affairs, Health and Urban Matters, France.

I do not share the worries of those who believe that the family as such is disappearing or that it is seriously being threatened. (Besides, for three quarters of the French "the family is the only place where one feels well and is relaxed".

The ties which unite family members, whatever they may be, are often very strong and it is indispensable to realize the diversity of the situations.

I would like to remove the worries of those who fear that the observance of an International Year of the Family will bring about negligence in promoting the rights of women.

The French government wishes to improve the family environment by watching over the growth of each to its members.

I wish every success to the Forum which should serve the good of all, and primarily children. Let us learn together to give them confidence in the future so that tomorrow, they too will have the joy of founding a family.

The International Year of the Family

Patron Cities Project

Come to Salt Lake City!

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family, with the theme: "Family: resources and responsibilities in a changing world." In response to this action by the Assembly, a wide variety of activities for the Year are currently underway in all parts of the world. One of them is the latest initiative of Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A., which has undertaken to launch and lead a world-wide Project of IYF Patron Cities, in honour of the International Year of the Family.

As a result of the interest among different cities of the world in taking up together the most pressing problems afflicting urban families, the IYF Patron Cities Project was conceived as a means of stimulating specific action on behalf of families by promoting direct and active participation of major cities of the world in the preparation for and observance of the IYF.

A city can be proclaimed an IYF Patron by formulating and pronouncing its own programme of observance of the IYF and initiating its implementation, and by considering an affordable financial contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Year, be it from its own or private sector funds. Each city participating in the Project will receive a special Testimonial from the United Nations Coordinator for the International Year of the Family, designating it an IYF Patron City. The Project will culminate in a global conference of Mayors, "World Cities for Families," to be hosted by Salt Lake City, in the Spring of 1995, to relate the progress of efforts to strengthen families in urban areas during and after 1994.

Participants at the World NGO Forum on Launching the IYF are urged to invite and join your local Mayor and city leadership to initiate a programme to strengthen families in your community. Corporation and business involvement with the city will add further energy in meeting IYF objectives. The IYF Patron Cities Project will inspire continuing commitment and cooperation among the cities of the world and will send a supportive message to the United Nations, parliaments, congresses and other legislative bodies to devote their energies and policies to strengthen individual and family well-being.

Come to Salt Lake City in 1995, bring your Mayor and his or her collaborators!

For details, contact:

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